An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

THE NEW CANADIAN

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Applications Swamp Japanese Div.

1300 Leave Canada in August On Third Repatriation Boat

LEMON CREEK, B.C.—U.S.S. General M. C. Meigs is expected to sail for Japan with a third shipload of 1,300 repatriates from Canada on August 2, according to a notice issued on July 13 by supervisor E. R. Adams.

This is the same ship that carried 1,100 repatriates to Japan on June 16. The first shipload of 668 departees left on the Marine Angel on May 31.

New applications now in the hands of the Japanese Division has already surpassed the 1,300 mark and it has been necessary to set a quota on number of applicants for the third boat.

There have been 712 applications, not including 11 or 15 in-law families, from Lemon Creek alone up to July 12. Of this number, 532 persons who applied first will qualify for the August 2 boat. Other applicants include more than 300 persons in Slocan and over 300 persons in Tashme.

It was announced in Lemon Creek that officials of the Japanese Division's treasury department will arrive on July 16 to make necessary arrangements regarding the transfer of funds to Japan.

It has been revealed in a notice issued by the Lemon Creek Japanese Committee that a controversial clause contained in B. C. Whitty's notice of June 24 was due to an error.

The clause stated that the next boat was the last one on which the repatriates would be paid repatriation allowance and permitted 500 lbs. freight allowance. Later repatriates, it has been clarified, will enjoy the same benefits. The Japanese Committee pointed out that this correction is not to be interpreted to mean that other repatriation ships are being planned. However, it is believed that in view of the large number of applicants for repatriation, accommodation on a later boat will be a virtual necessity.

Those who have been "influenced" to apply for repatriation on this trip will be permitted to withdraw their applications, the same notice added.

Hearing on Deportation Issue Opens Before Privy Council

Over 600 at Neys Relocation Centre

NEYS, Ont.—With close to 300 persons arriving by a special C.P.R. train from Slocan City on July 19, the population of this relocation centre has jumped to over 600 persons. Several hundred more are expected to arrive from Tashme soon.

Most of those who arrived on Friday were from New Denver and Rosebery.

Very few persons have so far been placed in outside employment from this centre. One person left to work as cook in a hotel near Fort William, while a few others have left for work in lumber camps. The gradual though slow movement from this camp to outside work is expected.

Several reasons make it difficult for a very rapid absorption of people here into outside jobs. A large number of families have three or more under-high-school-age children. In addition, many heads of families are in the fifties and sixties. They are hesitating to accept jobs in logging camps where work is reported to be hard and wages comparatively low.

F. A. Brewin Begins Argument For Co-operative Committee

LONDON, Eng.—Hearing on an appeal by the Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians and the Saskatchewan government, against a Supreme Court of Canada ruling that the Canadian government has authority to deport certain classes of Japanese Canadians, opened before the Privy Council of the House of Lords on July 16.

The case was opened for the appellants by F. A. Brewin, Toronto lawyer.

Respondents in the case are the Dominion government and the British Columbia government. H. E. O'Donnell, K.C., and Frank Graham of Ottawa are appearing for the Dominion government, while British Columbia is represented by Attorney-General Gordon S. Wismer, and G. H. Cirspan of London, Eng.

The Privy Council hearing the case comprises Viscount Simon and four law lords.

The appeal is in reference to Orders-in-Council of Dec. 15, 1945—P.C. 7355, 7356, and 7357—which provide for the deportations. No "forcible deportations" will take place pending the outcome of the appeal, although those who want to go are being assisted to leave Canada.

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS

Following is a report on proceedings for the first two days of the hearing, based on Canadian Press dispatches:

Mr. Brewin opened his case by quoting from the orders-in-council authorizing deportation. Lord Simon said there was a suggestion in them that a national of Japan may also be a national of Canada. Mr. Brewin said he did not think that was intended. Mr. Brewin stated that there was no definition of the term "Japanese race" in the orders.

When Mr. Brewin stated that letters exchanged by the Canadian and United States governments made clear that the intention of the MacArthur order was "repatriation," Lord Simon questioned the relevancy of the letters.

Mr. Brewin contended deportation was not just in the case of citizens who had committed no offence and against whom there was no charge, no trial and no conviction.

"The question is whether orders made during the war period can be said to apply during the post-war period."

The orders were based on the premise that by asking for repatriation in wartime Japanese citizens of Canada indicated that the ties of race were stronger than the obligations of nationality.

Mr. Brewin questioned whether Canada had the power to authorize deportation of any British subject and whether such power could be delegated to the governor-in-council in time of peace.

He contended that once a naturalized Canadian acquired imperial status he could lose it only if the state secretary were satisfied he had been guilty of "disaffections and disloyalty to His Majesty."

He said that under the revised statutes of Canada (1927) even if a naturalized Canadian were convicted of disaffection or disloyalty he would not automatically lose his status because his certificate of naturalization were revoked.

"He loses his status only when deported and the only ground is that a commission has decided his loyalty is in question," said Mr. Brewin.

During the war a Japanese person was subject to many restrictive measures as a result of which he might have appeared "uncooperative" but not necessarily disloyal or disaffected.

"Yet the commission under these orders-in-council may order him deported because they consider his cooperation in wartime inadequate?"

When Mr. Brewin concludes his case the council will hear from H. E. O'Donnell and Attorney-General Gordon Wismer of British Columbia.

More Than Half Canadian Japanese Moved Out of British Columbia

OTTAWA—Out of a total population of [illegible] persons of Japanese race remaining in Canada on [illegible] this year, 11,563, or over half have been moved out of British Columbia. (1,774 persons have, at that time, been repatriated to Japan up to that date, with [illegible] follow.) This information was tabled in Ottawa in reply to a series of questions asked on [illegible] by Tom Reid, (Lib., New Westminster), the Vancouver Sun reported on July [illegible].

The distribution across Canada of persons of Japanese race at the same date was as follows: British Columbia, [illegible]; Alberta, 4,176; Saskatchewan, [illegible]; Manitoba, [illegible]; Ontario, 4,552; Quebec, [illegible]; New Brunswick, 10; Nova Scotia, [illegible]; Yukon and N.W.T., [illegible]; [illegible] 22,101.

It was also revealed that the [illegible] had spent [illegible] Canadian Japanese to relocate outside British Columbia. For fares, baggage and subsistence allowance while en route, the total was $355,022, and the relocation grants, $78,581.

Railway transportation was provided to the station closest to the destination, day coach accommodation. Married couples were allowed 1,500 pounds baggage with 500 pounds extra for each child over 16 and 150 pounds for under 16.

The subsistence allowance from British Columbia was: to Alberta, $4 per person; Saskatchewan, $4.50; Manitoba, $5; Port Arthur-Fort William, $6; Neys, Ont., $7; Southern Ontario $8; Quebec $9; Maritimes $10.

Relocation grants paid were: single persons, 16 and over, $15; married couples, $120; children in family, 18 and over, $45; 16-18, $25; under 16, $15.

(The New Canadian is informed that these new increased rates came into effect at the beginning of May, 1946.)

Appropriation Asked By Defence Committee

TORONTO, Ont.—The Toronto Citizenship Defence Committee has asked for further fund appropriation to carry on its work until such time as the national federation is formed. The Committee has suggested that the required amount be drawn from donation fund already at hand, and letters requesting authority to do so have been sent to individual organizations.

The Committee has asked for alternative suggestion should the proposal not meet with approval.

A total of $820 was previously contributed towards the operating expense of the committee up to end of June, 1946.

P.C. 946 Gives Commissioner Wide Powers Over Control of Evacuees

[illegible] The Commissioner of Japanese Placement is [illegible] under the [illegible] of the Minister of Labor [illegible] Minister of [illegible] of Japanese [illegible] in Canada [illegible] place to [illegible] and in such [illegible] prescribe."

[illegible] detailed in [illegible] order-in-council [illegible] by the [illegible] Committee in [illegible]

[illegible] on Feb. 5, [illegible] the purpose of [illegible] Security Commission [illegible] the administration of Japanese affairs under the Department of Labor. The same order established the position of Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

Under P.C. 946, the Minister of Labor is granted following powers, which may be delegated to the Commissioner of Japanese Placement:

(a) determine time and order of evacuation from protected areas;

(b) determine from time to time the localities in which persons of the Japanese race shall be placed or may reside;

(c) require, by order, any person of the Japanese race in any [illegible]

(Continued on page 3)

Japanese Americans Welcomed in New York

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.—A rousing welcome greeted members of the Japanese American 442nd regimental combat team when they arrived in New York harbor on July 2.

The troopship Wilson Victory which carried the 481 men and 47 officers of the 442nd were met by Army bombers, tugs, on one of which a band played Hawaiian music in honor of the Niseis whose homes were in Hawaii. There were some other veterans on the ship.

As the Japanese Americans stepped off the gangplanks, they were faced with a battery of newsreel cameras, while hula girls danced nearby, and leis were placed around the necks of the returning heroes.

The 442nd is scheduled to parade before president Truman, when a Presidential Unit Citation banner will be affixed to their colors.

Kamloops Couple Die as Roadster Crashes into CPR Passenger Train

KAMLOOPS, B.C.—A tragic accident claimed the lives of Tomo Watanabe, 57-year-old operator of a small dry-cleaning shop, and his wife, Yasuno, 48, when their roadster crashed into a CPR passenger train at the North Kamloops bridge level crossing at 7 a.m. Sunday, July 7, the Kamloops Sentinel reported on July 10.

Mr. Watanabe died in Royal Inland Hospital 20 minutes after he had been admitted, suffering from injuries which included a fractured skull. Mrs. Watanabe died at 4 o'clock Monday morning.

They are survived by five daughters in Kamloops.

No one is reported to have actually seen the accident. En route to their farm at Brocklehurst, their light truck smashed into the engine of a westbound CPR train. The 1930 Chevrolet roadster was demolished by the crash and wreckage scattered for 1,100 feet along the Canadian Pacific right-of-way. Why they didn't hear or see the train is a mystery.

Both victims were middle-aged naturalized Canadians of Japanese birth. Mr. Watanabe was born in Japan on January 4, 1889, and Mrs. Watanabe on March 10, 1898. He came to Canada in 1906 and settled in the Kamloops district a quarter of a century ago. For the last 15 years, he had operated College Cleaners at 320 Seymour. Mrs. Watanabe came directly to Kamloops from Japan 22 years ago. She was his second wife. There are two daughters by the first marriage, Mrs. Machida of Slocan and Mrs. M. Kika of North Kamloops; and five by the second, Mary, Marie, Aiko, Lucy and Jean, all of Kamloops.

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Kasey Oyama .... Editor
Takaichi Umezuki .... Japanese Section Editor

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Japan Faces Many Problems

Information regarding living conditions in Japan continues to be a question of considerable importance to Japanese Canadians who have relatives or friends in Japan, or who are thinking of being repatriated themselves. For this reason, The New Canadian has followed, with interest, the news reports from Japan.

The most pressing problems in Japan today, almost a year after surrender, are food, inflation and unemployment in that order of importance. Following the formation of the Yoshida cabinet in May, the newspaper Asahi stated that its final opinion on the new cabinet will depend on what "concrete policies" it will adopt regarding the three basic problems. Previous post-surrender governments have not been very successful in coping with these problems.

It has been difficult to determine the extent of unemployment in Japan, but information regarding food and currency problems are not lacking.

The most urgent of the problems, that of food supply, is a two-fold problem—first the distribution of available foodstocks, and, second, the need for greater food importation. The Japanese government has been relatively unsuccessful in drawing out food stocks which farmers are withholding from distribution in the regular channels. The reason is that government-set prices are much lower than black market prices. The new government is expected to take urgent measures to obtain quotas of foodstuff from the farmers and to lay bare concealed stocks. What those measures will be has not been announced, but it will have to be stronger than mere appeals if it is to have the desired effect.

The need for greater food importation is most clearly indicated in a wire recently sent by Gen. MacArthur to Gen. Eisenhower, U.S. chief of staff. The message said: "Send me food or send me soldiers, and if you do not hurry up, you will have to send both"; the implication being that food shortage in Japan is serious enough to cause trouble.

The shortage is felt most acutely in the urban areas. This week's issue of The Christian Century contains a Tokyo report that many schools in that area have been authorized to close altogether or in part until the food situation improves. University students are reported to be dropping out of classes in large numbers because they are unable to pay the current high prices for food, and other students have resorted to selling their textbooks. The same report adds:

> "A recent report by the ministry of forestry and agriculture indicates that during the period May 1-Oct. 31, there will be a shortage in Japan of 660,000 tons in the estimated rice needs. This shortage equals the minimum requirements of the entire populace for one month. It is figured after making allowances for the 660,000 tons of foodstuffs which are to be imported."

Bad though the food situation is today, the danger of widespread starvation in Japan has very probably been averted due to the fact that wheat-producing countries have stepped up their food exports to starving countries. There is now a greater probability that the United States is in a position to rush food across the Pacific to meet an emergency there. It is an inescapable fact, nevertheless, that for some time to come people in Japan will face suffering, undernourishment, and the diseases and high mortality that come from undernourishment.

* * * * *

The inflation of Japanese currency and the fictitious official conversion rate are matters of great importance to repatriates, yet curiously enough, they are held in relative disregard.

According to a New York Times correspondent in Tokyo, the dollar is now worth about 1,000 yen in terms of purchasing power. If this report is anywhere near accurate, then it appears that the yen has shown a further decline in value since the early months of this year. (There has never been any pretense that the official exchange rate of 15 yen to one dollar expressed the true relationship.)

In understandable terms, it will means that a repatriate taking $200 to Japan will be left with only $30 in terms of purchasing power when he arrives in Japan. The 3,000 yen which he receives for his $200, is not worth any more than that. A person who converts $1,000 into yen at the official exchange rate will take a loss of $850.

The inflation of Japanese currency would be much worse than it is were it not for rigid control measures now being applied. Inflation, of course, arises from a surplus of purchasing power and a shortage of goods and services. The greater the difference between the two factors, the greater the depreciation in the value of currency.

The Japanese government may fight inflation by speeding production or by draining off as much as possible of the surplus purchasing power, or it may do both. The speed-up of production will take time, and consequently the government must in the meantime resort to measures directed at curbing the amount of purchasing power in circulation. Several of these measures are outlined here:

One of the first measures adopted was the freezing of assets held in banks. Withdrawals are permitted each month in amounts only sufficient to meet immediate living expenses. A second measure was the placing of a ceiling on wages (according to one report, a 3000-yen-a-month ceiling for business executives). A third measure is the imposing of extremely high taxation.

The latest tax proposal does not reveal any great increase in the rate of taxation; what makes it drastic is the deliberate ignoring of the inflation factor. For example, tax exemption has been set at 10,000 yen, which is reasonable under normal conditions. But due to inflation, the 10,000 yen is worth only about $10 today. This means that taxation begins at a very low level of income. The tax rate rises steeply, and on 100,000 yen (about $100) the tax would amount to about half the total income. It is feared that if this tax structure is approved, it will wipe out the middle-class income group.

No matter how we interpret them, indications in present-day Japan add up to a simple truth that the Japanese people are in for an indefinite period of belt-tightening and depressed standard of living.

ON CITIZENSHIP ACT

Loss of Canadian Citizenship

By Judge Walter J. Lindal

Citizenship can be lost in two ways: by the voluntary act of the citizen himself and by an administrative act of the state of which he is a citizen, imposed upon him as a consequence of his own actions. It is obvious that in the first case it makes no difference how the person became a citizen, whether by birth or naturalization. The result is what he intended. It is equally obvious that revocation of citizenship by the state can be applied only in case of those to whom citizenship had previously been granted. It cannot apply to the natural-born.

In some countries naturalized persons can be punished by having the rights of citizenship withdrawn or suspended and then restored upon good behaviour, but that principle has not been introduced into Canada in the new Act.

Canada, as well as many other countries, wants to avoid dual nationality. It is for that reason that Canadian citizens, born abroad, must under the new Act assert their Canadian citizenship when they reach the age of twenty-one. So also, conforming to a concession granted by many countries, Canada is willing to allow Canadian citizens to divest themselves of their Canadian nationality and acquire another one.

ACQUISITION OF OTHER NATIONALITY

Any Canadian citizen, who, by a voluntary and formal act, outside of Canada, other than marriage, acquires the nationality of some other country, ceases to be a Canadian citizen. If a natural-born Canadian, born outside of Canada, is a citizen of the country where he is born he can renounce his Canadian citizenship when he becomes twenty-one. If a Canadian woman, upon marrying the national of some other country, becomes by the law of that country a citizen of that country she also can renounce her Canadian citizenship. If she does not do that she will be a citizen of two countries. A soldier who is a citizen of both Canada and some other country ceases to be a Canadian citizen if he serves in the armed forces of that country.

If the child of a responsible parent who has lost his Canadian citizenship in the ways above set out, becomes, by the law of the other country a citizen of that country it ceases to be a Canadian citizen. But such a child, on becoming twenty-one years old, may by a declaration become a Canadian citizen again.

As all Canadian citizens are British subjects a special rule has to apply in cases where a person ceases to be a Canadian citizen. If he becomes a national or citizen of a country other than a country of the British Commonwealth he ceases to be a British subject.

LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP BY RESIDENCE ABROAD

This does not apply to natural-born Canadians or to Canadian citizens who have served in the armed forces of Canada in time of war and been honourably discharged. All other Canadian citizens automatically lose their Canadian citizenship when they have resided outside of Canada for at least six consecutive years. Certain periods of time abroad are excluded such as diplomatic service, business, ill-health, etc.

There is a very generous saving clause in the Act which protects all persons who genuinely desire to retain their Canadian citizenship. It provides that the citizenship of a Canadian abroad may be extended by an officer in charge of a consulate upon an application within the six years in which it is established that the absence is of a temporary nature and that the applicant intends in good faith to return to Canada and resume his residence there.

It will be observed that in all these cases of voluntary loss of citizenship Canada is merely carrying out the wishes of her citizens who have taken up residence elsewhere. Some states refuse to recognize even the naturalization of their citizens in other countries, let alone mere residence abroad. Citizens of such states are subject to recall in time of war and if they disobey, may be punished if subsequently they can be reached.

REVOCATION OF CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

Here there is a difference between the natural-born and the naturalized Canadian citizen. There is a school of thought in Canada which holds that a certificate of citizenship should be irrevocable except on the ground of fraud or material concealment and that if a naturalized citizen is guilty of misconduct, no matter how serious, he should be punished in the ordinary way in the administration of justice in Canada. No attempt will be made here to oppose or defend this line of thought. But in order to understand in which direction Canadian polity has been moving and how close it has come to meet this view it is well to survey the state of the law before the bill was introduced, the provisions in the original bill and the section in the Act as finally passed.

REVOCATION UNDER THE 1914 ACT

Prior to 1914 there was no provision in the naturalization laws of Britain or Canada for revoking certificates of naturalization. In both the British and the Canadian Act of that year, a section was introduced which states that a certificate of naturalization which has been obtained by false representation or fraud may be revoked. Amendments were passed in Britain in 1918 and two year later in Canada widening the powers of revocation. Under these amendments a certificate of naturalization of a person may be revoked if he:

1. has in time of war unlawfully traded with the enemy or engaged in business in a manner as to assist the enemy;
2. obtained the certificate by false representation or fraud or concealment of material circumstances;
3. has, since naturalized, been resident out of His Majesty's dominions for seven years [illegible];
4. has within five years of the date of naturalization been sentenced to imprisonment for not less than twelve months, or to a term of penal servitude, or to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (in Britain £100);
5. has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty;
6. was not of good character at the date of the grant of the certificate;
7. remains a subject of a state at war with His Majesty,

and that in any case the continuance of the certificate is not conducive to the public good.

REVOCATION UNDER THE NEW ACT

Such were the grounds for revocation when the original bill was introduced in the House of Commons. Some of them were retained, others changed or dropped. Further and very important changes were made before the Act was finally passed.

The provisions for loss of Canadian citizenship applies to all Canadians except those that are natural-born. Thus British subjects from abroad are included. The first and second grounds for revocation have been retained. The period of residence abroad was reduced in the bill to six years and remains unchanged. The sixth and seventh grounds were dropped entirely. The fourth and fifth proved to be bones of contention. In the bill they appeared as follows:

"has, within five years after becoming a Canadian citizen, been sentenced by any court in Canada to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months."

"has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty."

These clauses met strong opposition in the House of Commons and in submissions from outside groups and organizations with the result that both were very materially changed. They were combined into one which reads as follows:

"if out of Canada has shown himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty, or, if in Canada, has been convicted of treason or sedition by a court of competent jurisdiction."

Ample precaution has been taken to prevent loss of Canadian citizenship except upon well established grounds. A certificate of citizenship is revoked by an order-in-council upon a report from the Secretary of State. Before the report is made the Minister has to notify the person concerned, who may ask that the case be referred for inquiry and, if such request is made it must be complied with. The inquiry is by a commission presided over by a person who has held high judicial office [illegible] a superior court [illegible] in which the person [illegible]

THE PERMANENCE OF CERTIFICATES OF CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

Canadians can [illegible] or be disturbed [illegible] dian who is assi[illegible] in time of war [illegible] tained his certi[illegible] should as a result [illegible] have his Canadian [illegible] voked. Nor should [illegible] secure in the [illegible] certificate because [illegible] dian, resident in [illegible] try, loses his cer[illegible] he has shown him[illegible] affected or disloy[illegible] esty, which mean[illegible] a person is out of [illegible] Canadian law and [illegible] allowed to retain [illegible]

(Continued on page [illegible])

カナダの南端に來て

ウインザー市にて 川崎生

大戦前のに人口一二〇〇〇たつて居るこれで參加して來た所は南部オンタリオ州も南のはて、米加にはさまれてゐるセント・クレーア湖の湖畔にある小さな町ペートリダアーだつた。此あたりは農耕する地の中心地で、農工の中心地ではなかつても商業にみちたところで私も數日を過しては好適の場所だと思つた。ペートリダアーは避暑地であつて米國人のサマーハウスが海岸に立ちならんでをり昨今の休暇で湖畔や町中は米國人の群でいつぱいになつてゐる。元來ペートリダアーの住人は此夏季を取入れ時として米國の米人に依存し一年の收入を稼ぐのであるらしく、米人相手のサマーハウス仕事は整らでもあり、其他は肥沃な土地を利用しての農家である。

私達も大体は百姓でもしなければ生計が立てられないのであるがウイスター一家三人も持つてゐる關係もあり、實は此ウインザー市内に住家を求めてゐたのであるが、一ヶ月を其探に費やしてやつと小さな古い貸家を見つけ之を手に入れてウインザーに移つた。どこでも同じく貸し家など見たくもない有様で、實際の値段よりも高価な貸家のみである。此點再移動者には知らしの命をりではある。

多くゴーストタウンの閉鎖も間近になつて來た同様だが、永年ニユーカナデアンが提唱して來た東部移動の機會を逸した人々には相當の打撃でもあらうし又非常な不安でもあると思ふ。要は物事を熟考して、時の流れに掉さすべく決心と覚悟を持つべきだと考へられる。早計の失敗も大きい事があるが、頑迷無定見にて物事に放漫に打過ぎしてゐる事の不利な事も、是非一生のうちにこれだけ大きな問題があるかも知れない。私も四ヶ年間のゴーストタウン生活で勝手な意見を持つて眠つてゐたのだつた。外界には丁時も準備してゐない請負一然も無い、只一請負が無數の人々を吸収して活動してゐる態が少しも判らずにゐた愚さを今更痛感である。政府の政策に心から諒解してゐるものではないが、併し日本人問題を解決する為には、現在の政策に努めて協力するより他に途はないと思ふ。さうしてこそ我々日系人の將來もあるといふもの、之も我々がのぞんもし、時の流れにおくれまいと努力する第一階段なのであると考へられる。

ウインザーの模様を、特に再定住に關しての住宅及び仕事其他のことを許さないと思ふが、ちよつとを言へば——

△大体、對岸デトロイトの餘波を受けて物價及び賃金は高い

△ストライキは目下クライスラー自動車會社のみであり、フオード會社は目下七千人の労働者がゐるさうで、材料不足のため全能力を擧げての生産はしてゐないが、フールに週せば更に四千人を要するとのこと

△暑さは加奈陀第一、七卅の日曜日には九十五度で、コートなんか着て歩いて居る者は一人もない。

謝恩の集り

タシメの人々が 教會側の助力に

（タシメ發）一時は二千三百餘名の日本人が居たタシメキャンプも人々が東に西に散れ去つて今や閉鎖されやうとしてゐる。此四年間を我我と共に苦しみ何時も變らぬ愛と同情を以て激勵と慰め我々を勵ましてくれた合同教會のマクウイリアムス牧師、聖公會のグール老嬢並に献身的献身の方々はヘイスクールや幼稚園其他の聖書教育に盡力し就職を世話するまで色々の世話をして下さつたのであるが、此恩に報いて心ばかりの感謝の意を表するために六月十七日親和會主催のもとに此等の方々のために感謝の集りを開催し、大勢の人々が集つた後にも拘らず三百餘名の人々が心盡しの御馳走を持寄つて參加し門永氏が司會して白川氏が一般を代表して感謝の辭を述べ、ハイスクール父兄代表坂本氏、幼稚園母の會の岡田夫人が夫々心から言ひ西原氏から各氏に感謝狀と記念品を贈呈した。之に對して主賓側を代表してマクウイリアムス牧師の答辭があり、次で熊野光信君の司會で餘興があり一同歡を盡して滿足裡に散會した

汽車と衝突

カムループスの 渡邊氏夫妻惨死

（カムループス發）市西レーキアで六三〇〇ペブーニング業をやつてゐた渡邊藤内氏（五七）と夫人（ナス）氏（四八）は七月七日の日曜日朝トラックに同乘して北カムループスにある畑に仕事に行く途上、午前七時五分、ノース・カムループスへ通ずる踏切の鐵道踏み切で折柄西行中のシーピー鐵道客車と衝突してトラックはメチャメチャとなり破片は鐵道に沿つて千四百呎の先までも散亂、渡邊氏は殆ど即死、夫人も重傷で昏睡狀態のまゝ翌朝午前四時病院で死去した。檢屍は七月九日に行はれアクシデントと判定されたが、右の踏み切で起つたアクシデントは之で三度目で、何故其の通るのを早く見ろかしないのだらうかとは常に不思議とされてゐるところである。檢屍官はジョトは斯るアクシデントの起る交通の整理の不完全な點を指摘してゐる交通の重大な危險であると述べ、直に自動開閉のゲートとシグナルを設けるべきだと進言した。葬儀は十一日カムループス教會にてタウン神父司式の下に行はれたが渡邊氏は在加四十年で共に二十五年以上在住し、七女のうち上の二人は結婚してゐるが下の五人は一度に兩親を失つて孤兒となつてしまつた

人事消息

■移轉 オンタリオ州南部のペートリダアーに居た川崎茂氏一家は最近ウインザー市ラングロイズ街一七六三に移轉した

■出生 ホワイスの材木キャンプの森月治郎氏夫人節子さんは五月廿七日ポートアーサー市立病院にて男兒を出産母子共健全にて六月八日退院、デヰッツ、アレン利と命名した

■婚約 長男幹男氏と宮崎鹿市氏三女すみ子さんは高島專次氏夫妻の世話で六月廿二日廣東樓に於て婚約式を擧行した▲オンタリオ州ドライデンの吉田守（ロイ）君と貴家久代さんは七月八日ご婚約した

■結婚 トロントの中ジャン・君と一氏息女房枝さんは六月廿五日トロント合同教會でアイレー牧師により結婚式擧行、オンタリオ

■死亡 マニトバ州ミドルチャーチの武内米吉氏（元ウオノッソ）五男辰美君は七月十三日ウイニペッグ市病院にて死去十五日赤川牧師により葬儀を執行

■追加 前號掲載の大河原梁次郎氏長女島政子氏の結婚報告の參會者中に森島龍雄氏を追加

スラピエーク路學校維持會役員諸氏に謹告

（一）一ヶ年以前より校舍財産管理問題に關し田中佐太郎氏より貴會へ對し諸氏の意見に依り諸氏に委任狀を送付しアンガス議員の意見に依て財産を通じて政府へ委任狀を提出し、カストデアンより本校財産を賣却すべき許可を得て全財産をシヨウ、ナット、ヨーク氏に賣却し同代金を各人に分配の件

（二）一千九百四十一年度の維持會幹部及公共的要件出來致候間各自の責任にて住所を御通知下さる様御願ひ申上候

會員の方は至急本校に來られ之の件に就て代表者に通告されたし。又本校財産登錄者の名簿を作り諸氏に分配し、殘りを送金する事に付ては各自の意見を至急小生迄御申越し下度、二週間以内に處理致す可く候。

本校財産登錄者人名左の通り

田中佐太郎 西川清 永良喜 大倉寅一 西寺英夫 今井眞三 長野相彦 新井孝三 鬼塚末吉 井上朝 石諸氏及門ご小生

千九百四十六年七月二日

責任者 丸橋半七

同 田中佐太郎

會計 大倉善一

H. Maruhashi
C/o Homewood Sanitorium,
100 Delhi St., Guelph, Ont.

御禮

私共ニユーデンヴアーに居住中は一方ならぬ御懇情にあづかり今回東部へ參ります際には色々御配慮を頂き殊に御見送り下さいましてお忙しい處わざわざ感謝致します。川上先生に迎へられて無事にウインペグ市に小休して十五日午後六時半ケベック州ファーナムに到着しましたので一々お禮に參上すべきなが失禮ながら略儀ながら紙上を以てお禮申上げます

七月十六日 田口春一 文子

ローズベリ ニユーデンヴアの皆樣

Farnham Hotel
Farnham, P.Q.

辰美

五男辰美儀ウイニペッグ市立病院に入院病氣加療中手術の結果思しく七月十三日午前八時三十分死去仕候葬儀は十五日午後四時赤川牧師司式により執行の際には遠近から香料供花等を頂き又御懇ろなる御悔を頂き有難く深謝申上候略儀ながら紙上を以て謹んで御禮申上候

ミドルチャーチ 父 武内米吉
母 ツル
兄 末雄
姉 豊子
弟 純雄
ブラインマー 義兄 香川末吉
ウイニペッグ 義兄 ハツキ
ウイニペッグ 義兄 清野米作
レモンクリキ 叔父 八幡幸子
同 叔母 高本ユミ
レモンクリキ 叔父 下岡利雄

藤内ヤスノ

父藤内ヤスノ儀の病氣... 七月十一日 カムループス

遺族 長女 ...ノ... 三女 ... 四女 ... 五女 ... 六女 ... 七女 ...

代表 友人 ...
カムループス ...
カムループス日本人會

知友諸兄姉

私共三ヶ月間ナービルホスピタルに滯在して居りましたが今回都合により無くセントキャサリン市の左記へ移りましたので御無沙汰のお詫びを兼ねて紙上にお知らせ申上ます

七月八日 久 幸子

C/o H. L. Crain, R.R. No. 2
St. Catharines, Ont.

牛島式神力氣療院 電話 ...

稲木治療所

漸く半數以上がロッキー以東に

六月末現在ではビーシー州にまだ一萬六百の日本人在住

（オタワ發）日系加奈陀人の再定住のためにオタワ政府が支出した金額は四十三萬三千六百四弗（運搬費を含む）で三十五萬五千二十二弗で[illegible]生活扶助金が七萬八千五百八十一弗）であることがリード代議士の質問によつてオタワ議會に報告された。ビーシー州から東行の旅費は一人につきアルバータへは四弗、サスカチワンへは四弗五十仙、マニトバへは五弗、フオートウイリアムへは六弗、ネーイスへは七弗、南部オンタリオへは、八弗、ケベツクへは九弗、沿海州へは十弗で一般生活扶助金は十六歳以上の單身者は四十五弗、夫婦者は[illegible]、子供のうちの十六歳以上の子供は四十五弗、十六歳から十八歳までは二十五弗、十六歳以下は十五弗宛である（五月一日より以上の如く増加）又六月三十日現在で各地に居る日本人數は次のごとくである

△ビーシー	一〇、八三五
△アルバータ	四、一七六
△サスカチワン	一九〇
△マニトバ	一、三五〇
△オンタリオ	四、八五二
△ケベツク	一、〇四六
△ニウブランスイク	一〇
△ノヴアスコシア	一
△プリンスエドワード島	七
△ユーコン	三一
▲ビーシー合計	一〇、八三五
▲其他合計	一一、五六三

外部への出働者は少ない

ネーイズのホステル在住者六百人を超過

（ネーイズ發）當地ホステルに在住日本人は今週初めまでに三百十數人となつたが、今日までのところ外部への仕事に出た者は三人きりである。一人はフオートウイリアムの先四十哩の所のホテルのコツクに、他の二人はピジヨンランバー會社の山へ働きに出かけた。これからボツ／＼働きに出る者もあると思ふが、大体の家族はハイスクール以下の子供三人乃至六人も持つてゐて、其上五十歳、六十歳のものが六、七割をしめる有様なので賃金が安くて仕事のエライ山の仕事に行く事を躊躇してゐる様子である。目下バシカがはやつて[illegible]

[illegible]てゐて白人のドクター[illegible]が[illegible]はまだ[illegible]（今週[illegible]日に[illegible]ー、ローズベリー方面の人々三百餘人が特別列車でウイニペツグを通過してネイスへ向つた）

ローズベリの現状

（ローズベリー發）再移動問題に關連するローズベリーの現狀は大略次のごとくである

△日本行希望者、十家族と獨身者一人

△ネーイズ行希望者、十五家族

△モントリオール行希望者五家族

△ムースジヨウ行希望者三家族

△オンタリオ州チャタム行、三家族と獨身者一人

△其他約三十餘家族は老人夫婦や病者を抱いて家族が大部分にて未決定の人

子供扶助料の申請

オタワ議會でクラクストン保健相から發表された所では加奈陀全体の十六歳以下の子供の九十二パーセントは扶助料を受領してゐると云ふが、インテリアタウンから東部に再定住した者は直に之を受ける申請をするがよい

[illegible]する方[illegible]言明、加奈陀[illegible]方がオーバーセントは上[illegible]かつた

カナダ側では物價統制を存續

米國側では物價統制が一時的に崩壞して諸物價が高騰、購買者が之に抗議の非買同盟を決行しようとしてゐるが、加奈陀側では物價統[illegible]

新聞用紙一割値上

（晩香坡發）加奈陀及米國に供給する新聞用紙は先週來一トン六弗八十仙（キバーセント）の値上りとなつて一トン七十三弗八十仙となつた。又オタワ政府の物價統制廳では包み紙、ショッピングバッグ、ブラウン・エンベロップ等の生産制限令を[illegible]したが小賣商は大困りするだらうと見られてゐる

閣令九四六號の要旨

ペッカースギル局長[illegible]の出所

勞働省日本人局のペッカースギル局長の名を以て『閣令第九四六號により余に與へられてゐる權能により、何月何日何時發の汽車にて[illegible]のホステルへ歸つて[illegible]する事を命ずる』といふ意味の通告を受けた者があるといふので、一体その閣令第九四六號とは、どんな内容のものだらうかとトロントの市民權擁護委員會に問ひ合せる人が相當あるさうで、日系勞働事務所は之に對する說明をしてゐるが閣令は次の通りである

△閣令第九四六號と云ふのは一九四三年二月五日付で發しられたもので、これにより夫れまであつたビーシー・セキユリテー・コミシヨンを解体して、日系人に對する行政は勞働大臣の下に置き「コミシヨナー・オブ・ジヤパニーズ・プレースメント」（日本人局長のこと）を設置して日本人の事を取扱はせることになつた

△勞働大臣には、日系人の働き[illegible]行先乃至は居住地を自ら決[illegible]

追放閣令の審理開始さる

（ロンドン發）カナダ政府の日系人追放閣令に關して加奈陀の大審院が『政府には或クラスの日系人を追放する權能がある』と判決したのに對する日系人のためのコーペラチヴ・コミテーとサスカチワンのシーシーエフ政府が上告したケースは七月十六日から英國樞密院に於て審理が開始された。コーペラチヴ・コミテーとサスカチワン州政府の辯護士はトロントのブリユーイン氏で、加政府側はオタワのオドンネル、グラハム兩辯護士を送つてをり、加政府を支持してゐるビーシー州政府はサイズモー檢事總長の外ロンドンのサトスピン辯護士を出してゐる。辯論はブリユーイン辯護士から始め先づ主として歸化人の場合の問題を取り上げて『日系人は戰時中多くの制限を課へられた結果、非協力的に見える事があつたかも知れぬとしても、それは不忠誠だとか國家に對する背叛だと認めらるべきものではない』と主張して、追放閣令が、英國のナシヨナリテー・アクトに矛盾するものであることを指摘した

歸國申込が多すぎて

各センターの割當數をつくる始末

（レモンクリーキ發）七月十三日付でアダムス監督から次の如き歸國申込者の告示が出た。日本行申込者が續出して第三回船には全部乗せきれないから、當センターへの割當數だけしか出帆資格を認めぬと云ふのである

△八月二日に出帆豫定のゼネラル・ミーグス號に乗船し得る人數は各地からで千三百名に制限されたとヘッド・オフィスから通告があつたので、當センターから乗船で日本へ行く者の數を制限しなければならぬとそれな[illegible]

△レモンクリーキの割當は五百三十九人となつてゐるので當センターに於ける歸國申込日時の順によつて右の數を充たすことになる

△當センターへの割當數に人員を減らすために六月廿九日以後に申込んだ者は此の船には乗れない。廿九日に申込んだ者でも除外しなければならぬ事になるであらう

尚同七日付の歸國者に對する告示には七月十六日に大藏省の役人がレモンクリーキに出張し金の兩替[illegible]の取纏めを行ふが、十六日から卅一日までの間に必要な金を充分に殘しておくがよいと述べてある

前告示の一部取消

これより先七月九日には監督は日本人コミテーを呼出して六月廿四日に出した告示の末尾にある『歸國手當二百弗を五百弗迄の荷物が許されるのは是が最後のボート（第三船の事）である』と云ふ字句を取消すと言明し『それは我々のミステークであつた、しかし是れは、其後にも船の用意があると云ふ意味ではない』と說明し『此の船以後は[illegible]ただ（追還される者でも同資格で歸る事になる』とも述べ『人に勸められて歸國を申込んだといふ氣持の人は歸國申込を取りけすことが出來る』と一般に傳へてくれと言ひ渡したのであつた

日會から千弗寄附

（トロント發）[illegible]一萬弗を[illegible]して[illegible]らトロントの[illegible]一千弗の寄附[illegible]

アルバタのビーフ

（レイモンド發）[illegible]アルバータ[illegible]の今年のレスブリツヂ[illegible]のために[illegible]して[illegible]ため[illegible]のきへうまく行けば[illegible]

製[illegible]勞働者が罷業

オタワ政府はストライキ[illegible]のためにレヂユー、ヘルアン[illegible]セントラリーの三大製鋼所を[illegible]十月[illegible]したけれども、[illegible]勞働組合では[illegible]三弗六十仙で一週[illegible]十[illegible]を目ざして[illegible]目からストライキを[illegible]は[illegible]會員[illegible]を[illegible]加奈陀[illegible]には目下五萬人[illegible]トライキーがある

[illegible]聯して日本人居留民は[illegible]と[illegible]の[illegible]に[illegible]られてゐる[illegible]を[illegible]することができる

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の唯一の獨立不偏の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市ルポグト街五〇四　電話九〇三三〇六

發行者　生山國人
英文編輯者　小山和彦
日本文編輯者　梅月高市

（購讀料　一部十仙　三ヶ月四十仙　前金六ヶ月二弗　一ヶ年四弗）

カナダの市民籍法（三）

（判事）ウォルター・ゼー・リンドール

サブゼクトとシチズンのこと

サブゼクトとシチズンといふ言葉を定義化解する傾向があつた。サブゼクトは根本的には「陛下にあつて政府に忠誠の義務を負ふ」ものである。シチズンといふ言葉は、最初都邑の公民乃至は自由民のことを指したのであるが、今では一般に共和國の國民といふ意味に使はれてをり、同時に「國家のメンバーであり、選擧權を持つところの住民」といふ意味をも持つてゐる。廣義に解釋すれば、兩語とも同じなのである。しかし狭義に見れば、サブゼクトと云ふ言葉は、服從を云ふ意味を包含してゐるので、其ために加奈陀人の或者は「ブリチツシユ・サブゼクト」といふ言葉を好まないのだ。

加奈陀の市民籍法は二つの目的をもつてゐる。即ち過去に於ける矛盾と曖昧さとを除き、加奈陀の市民としての資格を、完全なる自治國家に於けるそれまで引上げることである。

法下に於けるカナダの市民

加奈陀の市民は此の法下に於ては三つに區分される。第一はカナダ生れの者であり、第二は本法實施と共に加奈陀市民となるもの、第三は歸化を申請して市民となるものである（既に法案は兩議會を通過し裁可を得て法律となつてゐるので、それが實施は一九四七年一月一日からである）

二つの良く知られたナショナリチーに關する原則が加奈陀では始めて此の法の中に插入された。二つとも今や加奈陀が自國のナショナリチーを持つところから必要になつて來たのである。船舶の中で生れた者は其船が掲げてゐる國旗の國で生れた事になり、外國で生れた子供は彼の父のナショナリチーを持つ事になる。此の場合彼等が生れた國でも、彼等をその市民として主張する事もあらう。

上記三區分の加奈陀市民のことを説明する前に、先づ法の四つの條項を指摘する必要がある。カナダの船の上で生れた者はナチユラル・ボーン（此國生れ）の市民である。無國籍の子供は彼のナショナリチーをもつ。加奈陀內に於て發見されるあらゆる棄兒は加奈陀生れと見做される。父が死んだ後に生れた子供は、父の死亡直前に生れたものと見做される。

ナチユラルボーンシチズン

法によるとナチユラル ボーン シチズン（此國生れの市民）は二つのクラスにわけられて居る。法の實施以前に生れた者と實施後に生れる者とである。之は以前の法律では混亂があつたから特に規定する必要があつたのだ。

法の實施以前にうまれた者は次の二通りのナチユラルボーンのカナダ市民をいふ。

（エー）加奈陀でうまれて法の實施されるときにエリエン（外人）となつてゐない者。

（ビー）加奈陀外でうまれたもので、彼の父が加奈陀生れであり其子がうまれた時に父がエリエンでなかつたもの、乃至は其時英國臣民であり加奈陀內に居住して居たもの、而して法が實施される際彼自身がエリエンとなつてをらず、加奈陀內に合法的に居住してゐるか、其他にマイナー（廿一歲以下）である者。

法が實施された以後に生れた者の場合のナチユラルボーン・カナダ市民は次ぎの通り

（エー）加奈陀內でうまれた者

（ビー）加奈陀外でうまれた者にして出生の時彼の父が加奈陀市民であり、其出生がコンモンウエルス・コンシユレート（英國の領事館）又は國務大臣に登錄されてゐる者、此出生屆は規定により延長が認められてある場合を除くの外は二ヶ年以內にせなければならぬ。

多くの國は其國內でうまれた者を彼らのサブゼクトと主張する。で出來るだけ二重國籍を回避するために、加奈陀外で生れた加奈陀人に關しては法中に特別な條項が插入されてゐる。それは法が實施された時未成年者にして加奈陀に合法的に入國してゐない者及び法實施後に外國で生れた者に關しては其の何れの場合でも、若し彼らがカナダの市民籍を保持したかつたら、彼等が二十一歲に達した後一ヶ年以內に、彼らのカナデアンシチズンシップを保持する旨を證明しなければならず、若し彼等が他の國のナショナルとなつてゐたら、其の外國の籍を棄却することを證明する手續をしなければならない。

メモランダム　TU

▲今日の日本に於て最も緊急な問題は食糧とインフレーションである。食糧不足を告げてゐることは最近マッカーサー將軍が米國のアイゼンハワー參謀總長に宛て「食糧を送るか兵隊を送るかして貰ひたい、若し急いでやつて貰へなかつたら、中には兵の數が必要になるであらう」と電報 [illegible]

[illegible]足は都市に於て最も甚しく今週のクリスチャン・センチュリー誌は東京發信として「食糧不足のために東京地方の多くの學校は事態が改善されるまで全的に又は部分的に閉校する事を許可された。大學生も多數が休校しつゝあるが、現在の高い食費を拂へないからである。最近農林省の報告する所によると五月一日から十月三十一日までの間に日本では六十六萬噸の米が不足する見積りをたてたと云ふが此の見積つた一ヶ月間の必要量である。それも六十六萬噸の食糧を輸入し得られる見込をつけた上の數字である」と報じてゐる。（マッカーサー將軍司令部は七月十三日、七月分第二回食糧品割當として輸入食糧品六萬七千五百噸の配給を許可した。食糧危機は日本ばかりでなく米國務省極東局次官バターワース氏は「極東各地の食糧難は來年迄續くだらう、其內でも支那が一番ひどい」と報告してゐる）[illegible]

[illegible]ヨンは、ニューヨークタイムス東京特派員の報道によると、今や米貨一弗は購買力の上から云へば日本の約千圓に相當すると云ふことで、日本の金の値打といふものは（公定換算率で）下がつてゆき、カナダあたりから公定換算率で圓に兩替して少々の餘金を持つて行つたのでは何程の購買力もないと云ふことを指摘してゐる▲蘆原から吉田へ內閣は變つたところで、彼らがよしんば軍部には反對したものであるとしても[illegible]

[illegible]の勢力の維持に汲々として眞の民主政治を實行する誠意もなければ力もないものである以上、そして日本の民衆がほんとうに立上つて眞の民主政治を確立するに到るまでは、日本國民の飢と不安はまだ續くであらう▲歸還せる米の日系四四二部隊は十五日ワシントンでツルーマン大統領から閱兵を受け「諸君は單に敵軍と戰つたのみでなく、人種差別とも戰つた、そして諸君は勝つたのだ」[illegible]

●愛讀者諸氏へ

◇購讀料の前金切れに對しては一ヶ月を以てお知らせしてもらいますが、何卒折返し御送金下さるやう願ひます。新聞の宛名の側に記してある月日が新聞代の切れる期限であります。これにより前以て御拂込み下さると一層有難いことです。數回に亘つて通知しても御返事のない場合は新聞發送を中止するほかありません。惡からず御諒解下さるやう願ひます。

◇住所變更の際はすぐに元のアドレスと共にお知らせ下さい。本社の讀者リストは地方別にチーピーシー順になつてをり、それに同名の方があつたりで見當がつかない場合もありますので是非共新舊兩方のアドレスを記して頂きたい。

◇東部三市に最近次ぎの如くエゼントをおいて購讀料拂込や廣告等の事につきお世話して頂く事になりましたから御利用下さい。遠路等で不便な向きは勿論本社へ直接お送り下さるも結構です。

▲トロント—ジャーヴィス街五〇六の日高邦夫氏（日本文の廣告等の事はナリタアン街六四の鶴田德衞氏へ御相談下さい）

▲ハミルトン—北マクナブ街二五五の後藤金平氏息三男君（前回「貢」君としたのは誤記）

▲ロンドン—タルボット街四六四の杉万碧衞氏

ニユーカナデアン

本紙援助を感謝

ニユーカナデアン援助の寄附金を次の方々から頂きましたのに對し紙上にて深謝致します

▲ヴアーノンの中村勝吉氏（要妻昇天記念）▲[illegible]

退院御禮

娘リサー事昨年十二月よりカ[illegible]へ入院中の處ドクター始め看護婦の方々の御懇篤なる御看護により全快[illegible]して退院致しました[illegible]見舞金を贈られた方々へ[illegible]を差上げたう存じますが[illegible]ませんので失禮いたしながら紙上を以て深謝いたします

七月六日　松下長重

スローカン・レモンクリーキにて

御禮

私達一家在[illegible]の永い間[illegible]方ならぬ御世話にあづかりました上に[illegible]ござりました[illegible]ー子供一同と[illegible]行きます[illegible]りますが[illegible]紙上を以て御禮申上ます[illegible]いながら[illegible]みなく[illegible]

七月九日　見[illegible]昇一

レモンクリーキのみた[illegible]

御禮

過去四ケ年ニューデンバー[illegible]は一方ならぬ[illegible]に當つて[illegible]にも[illegible]ましてまことに[illegible]ますまし[illegible]にて[illegible]に[illegible]を以て[illegible]を申し上げます

七月十二日　[illegible]

c/o Chatham General Hospital [illegible]

ニユーデンバー ローズベリー スローカンの皆様

[illegible]野上[illegible]▲[illegible]の山岡[illegible]

ニユーカナデアン

二重の敵と戰つて偉功をたてた

日系米軍人第四四二戰闘部隊七月初めにニウヨークに凱旋

〔ニウヨーク發〕デモクラシーの敵と、日系米人に對するアメリカ人の不信との二つの戰ひに米軍隊附した日系米兵戰闘四四二部隊が七月二日ニウヨークに凱旋し翌三日キャア兵營に於て盛大なる歡迎式が擧行された。陸軍長官代表として米國軍參謀長グルーエンソル將、海軍次官[illegible]クローレイ、ハワイよりの議會代表者ファーリントン、戰時轉住局長マイヤー進將、ニウヨーク港司令官アラクシン少將等列席の下に四四二部隊と關係深いミシシッピー州ハティスバーグのフィンチ氏夫妻が今日系兵の功績を賞揚し[illegible]なる勇氣を表する歡迎の辭を述べ、續いて第四四二部隊[illegible]ニューヨーク[illegible]五男兒氏が勝つて次のごとく述べた

「諸君と同様に在米日本人社會は[illegible]に於て諸君の父母の手に配に賞る我[illegible]人はすべて、諸君を此上もなく誇りと感ずるものである。――日系人の歷史に特筆大書すべき一ページが加へられた。第四四二部隊は血と涙とを以て最も[illegible]ぬくべからざる高峰を築いた。此の土台の上に諸君及び其の家族達は眞の平和と幸福のうちにアメリカの生活權を享受するのである。

日系部隊の忠誠が確認されるまで

[illegible]代表グルーエンサー少[illegible]戰の[illegible]の大戰火の通り「[illegible]がアフリカに送られて[illegible]は自分はマーク・クラーク將軍麾下の第五軍の參謀長をつとめてゐた。諸君がフランスからイタリーに歸つて來た時には自分は第十五軍團の參謀長をしてゐた。此の二つの任務にあつて自分は戰闘体驗中の諸君を充分に觀察する機會を得たのである

「第百大隊が一九四三年九月三日にサレルノに上陸した當時は未だ或方面では諸君の闘士としての素質に對して疑ひを持つてゐる者があつた。大隊が第卅四師の第百三十三歩兵聯隊に編入されてからも聯隊では諸君に戰友としての總ての同權を附與すべきや否やを決定するのは諸君を充分に見てからでなければならぬと考へてゐた。無理もないことであつた。聯隊の者達は一ケ年の實戰の經驗をもつて居り、彼らから見たら諸君らは重要な歐洲大陸侵入作戰のつい三三日前に參たばかりで他の部隊のやうに北アフリカで施された特別戰闘教練にも參加する間もない新參者にすぎなかつたからである

「サレルノ上陸作戰は一九四三年九月九日に始まつた、廿二日には諸君はサレルノに上陸し廿七日には第百大隊は戰闘行動に入つた、間もなく諸君は武勇部隊としての勇名をかち取つた、自分は諸君が戰闘行動に移つてから二日の後第卅四師の指揮官だつたライダー將軍がクラーク將軍に電話で『激戰中はなか〳〵やりますよ』と云はれたのをよく覺えてゐる。一週間の後彼は『第百は師團中のどの大隊にも敢て劣らない』と報告した。

「引續いてネープルスの戰ひ、又一九四三年から四四年にかけての長い激しいカシノの戰闘が行はれた。其時には既に第卅四師の將兵達は諸君を無條件に受け入れてゐた。事實我々第五軍の本部では師團が諸君の手柄ぶりを、さも自慢げに報告して來るのをよろこんで認めてゐた。彼等は諸君の事を大變なほこりとしてゐたのである

「諸君は一九四四年の三月、苦戰に陥つてゐたアンヂオを增援するためにカシノーを撤收した、諸君はローマの占據にも參加した

「一九四四年六月に第四四二部隊が到着し、第百大隊はその聯隊付大たいとなつた、そして次にはレグホーンの占據に參加し附近の戰闘にも加はつた、諸君の戰闘部隊としての評判が如何に高まつたかを示す一例として自分は第四四二の部署任命に關して起つた樂屋裏の爭ひを話さねばならない、第五軍のどの師團も第四四二を自分の師團に編入してくれと主張した、ライダー將ぐんは第卅四師が最も論理的な部署だと言ひ張つて遂にそれがクラーク將ぐんの決定となつた

「二ケ月後又また第四四二の行動所が激戰の中心となつた、南フランスに侵入した第六師團のデバース將軍は聯合ぐん參謀本部に第四四二戰闘部隊の編入方を懇願して來た、クラーク將ぐんは猛烈に反對し、本問題に關するメッセージが聯合ぐん參謀本部と此の二師團の司令ぶとの間を往來した、當時自分がかつて軍府の作戰部に居た一將校からもらつた手紙の一節に「諸君が第四四二を手はなすのをガミ〳〵云ふのを聞いてゐると、まるで全イタリーで戰爭してゐるのは第四四二だけかのやうではないか」と書かれてあつた、遂に決定がついて諸君は一九四四年の九月にイタリーを去り南フランスへ行く命令を受けた

二世兵士のすがた

「諸君の姿は我々の目をこそ去つたが然し我々の心中からは去らなかつた、そしてクラーク將ぐんは何時かは又諸君を彼の下に引き戾すといふ考へを決して捨てなかつた、一九四五年の四月米第五軍と英國第八ぐんよりなる第十五軍團が攻撃を計畫した時其ぐん團の總司令官であつたクラーク將ぐんは第四四二のイタリー歸還を懇願した、デバース將ぐんは强く之に抗議したがクラーク將ぐんの請ひが容れられて諸君は最後の總攻撃に加はり殊勳を樹てた、遂に五月二日イタリーのドイツ軍は降伏し、數日後には獨逸の屈服となつた

「諸君の主な行賞のレコードは諸君の部隊と同じ大きさの何の部隊も之を凌駕し得ざるものである三千六百の紫心章、大統領の感狀を受けること三度、四十二の殊勳章及び二百五十三の銀星章、これこそ諸君の超戰闘性を物語る最もよき證據である

「陸軍省は諸君をほこりと感じ、諸君が國家及び其理想に對して熱烈に忠誠であるといふ最初の確信が誤りでなかつたことの實證を與へられて合衆國に歸還した諸君を[illegible]、それらの[illegible]の如きすべて[illegible]に就て[illegible]しく[illegible]は自分の最も名譽とするところである」

「二世兵功績の世界史的意義」

ニウヨークの「北米新報」は第四四二大隊歡迎の社説の中で次の如き事を指摘してゐる

「刻下の世界はルネサンス若くはフランス革命後の世界と比較さるべきものであると考へる。歷史の齒車を前世紀の暗黒に逆行せしめんとしたファッシズムがやぶれて人類は再び「自由、平等、博愛」實現の首歩を踏み出したのである。これは數戰に亘る進歩と反動の鬪爭に於て進歩が勝利を占めたからである。日本の敗北にも拘らず、日本人たる我等が若干人の豫想に反して無權利者ともならず、比較的良好なる生活を續け今日に到つたのは、歷史に於ける進歩力が勝利を得たからである。

「二世兵士は進歩の側に立つて殊勳をあらはした。二世兵士が、一[illegible]くのである

「我等は世界史に對して二世の果した進歩的貢獻を永久に記念し、强化すべきだと考へる。二世兵士は目下世界ジャーナリズムの寵兒となつてゐる。これは勿論驚歎すべきであるが、しかし他面、二世兵士の功績が濫用される危險もある。二世が日系人たるの故をもつて日本の反動主義者や封建日本の存續を有利とする一部米國人は二世兵士に對する好評を濫用して日本の反民主的支配階級にたいする世界輿論緩和の道具とすべく策するかも知れない

「斯る企ては二世の世界史的貢獻を抹消するものであらう。二世の貢獻は民主々義にたいしてである。それは日本人民が、違つた環境に置かれれば封建的遺存物の助けを借りなくとも意識的民主主義の下に祖國の獨立と名譽のために戰ひうる人民である事を國際的に證明したものである。此の事實こそ世界的に宣傳さるべきである」

差別待遇反對委員會

全米日系市民協會が組織して活躍

〔ソートレーキ發〕全米日系市民協會は廣汎に亘り組織する日系人差別問題及び排日的事件に際して積極的に落遙し日系人の民權擁護につき特に活躍するため新に州法に準じインコーポレートした「反差別待遇委員會」を組織し、今後日本人に不平等の權利を平等なる機會を與へよ」のモットーにて活躍を續ける事になつた。中西書記長は同委員會の目的を次の如く述べてゐる

「此委員會は全米的に日系市民及日系人に對して有利なる法案を通過せしめるやう努力し、人種的に差別待遇をする國法、州法、市法の改正のため運動するもので日本人が社會的に差別的[illegible]

▲米國側の日本人[illegible]は[illegible]議會上下兩院に於て[illegible]されたが、[illegible]米日系市民協會では特に[illegible]對して兩院に於て[illegible]に關心を持つ人々の聽聞會を開いて欲しいと要求する手紙を夫々の司法委員會委員長宛に送つた

寄書

ウォノツク日本人各會整理方を希望

アルバータ州　一農會員

戰爭が各地に多數の會、戰前、戰後[illegible]に[illegible]の[illegible]の[illegible]會や[illegible]、私は[illegible]したる[illegible]は、[illegible]に[illegible]した[illegible]依した[illegible]でる[illegible]、[illegible]した今[illegible]しない。ニューカナディアン紙上にして[illegible]の[illegible]にうつ[illegible]なの[illegible]民も[illegible]してゐるので、[illegible]につき[illegible]を[illegible]てゐる[illegible]うことは[illegible]るが、しかし[illegible]ま[illegible]化しておくる[illegible]ので[illegible]ないと思ふので、[illegible]としての[illegible]上[illegible]かの[illegible]をして[illegible]して下さるやう[illegible]します。

[illegible]日本文[illegible]十五字[illegible]一[illegible]二十[illegible]、[illegible]は一[illegible]十五[illegible]
一[illegible]一[illegible]　ニューカナディアン

二重の敵と戦って偉功をたてた

日系米軍人の四四二戦闘部隊七月初めにニューヨークに凱旋

GOLDEN DAYS; DAYS OF YOUTH . . .

By PEG

…One of the hardest phases of growing up is finding out the truth …self and the world. Adolescence is dream time when everything is possible and the whole … is misted with a golden … I used to imagine myself … Katherine Mansfield, … her intense expressions … wrote what must have been … in an effort to express … "awareness." I even phrased … Shelleyesque poetry, full of … love of nature and fel… I did not doubt the "correctness" of my style, nor scrutin… the stress of the phrases.

Gradually, I discovered that I … to literary genius, even that … no talent. With that discovery came a self-conscious awkwardness of expression. With every word, I tortured myself wondering if it sounded insincere, … or gushing. The quiet … air just after sunset … a feeling of thrilling peace … choked me with tears but I … no longer try to put the … on paper.

Still another stage of growing … passed, when there was always … much to do to pause to "feel." … was "beautiful" but … me in no other way. Yesterday was just another day gone … and tomorrow is no longer … anticipated. The world … slow.

This is a skeptical scientific age … one is taught to doubt all … is not proven. Such intangibles as "faith" or a "feeling" cannot be measured in grains or … with symbols so they are … or declared unreal. Faith … as ignorance and feelings … unsettled nerves caused by … However, even the most … experience an uneasiness before these explanations. To … this uneasiness, we ridicule. The radio leads in poking … every conceivable thing. … those who believe in feelings … the ridicule. To avoid this, … keep our thoughts hidden beneath a fashionable exterior of … pane.

In growing up, we bury our sen… beneath layers of doubt. … taught not to be "thin-skinned." Should anyone express … emotions on seeing the pale … shadows cast by newly … leaves, he would be called … or a "character." We … quite well without feel… and eventually lose the keen … Our mundane existence … out all else and rarely … to allow our smothered … to emerge and experience that fleeting sense of exquisiteness or haunting sadness. If we do, we quickly suppress the emotion and be ashamed to ever tell anyone of our "childishness."

Would I rather have kept that capacity for feeling and the lack of self-consciousness in expressing it? Great poets have retained the "awareness" of the child. Without any preference or analysis, I gradually discovered that I was an ordinary person. I had acquired my shell and my writing no longer sounded sincere because the soul was deadened in reaching the material maturity of this twentieth century. How can I attain true maturity when my mind is burdened with doubts? Sometimes, as now, when I stop to compare myself of today and person who was, I silently weep for those "golden days" and that golden child.

"Citizenship Act"

(Continued from Page 2)

… Canadian certificate.

… the only real difference … Canada between the privileges … the naturally born and the … citizen is in the case … for treason or sedition … that the … has been removed. … sedition … ground for … of citizen…

… Canadian … this Act to … cases for … main, are … that a … citizenship … and that … which … member … want to be … people of … that view.

Caprice

By N.B.E.

One of the surest signs of summer is the appearance of a number of cool-looking straw bonnets. These bonnets are generally in neutral shades—beige or tan—and look quite summery. The style is uniform — tailored. The nicest thing about their wearers is that they don't seem to mind wearing hats that are exactly alike. They don't glare at one another if they meet on the streets and find they are sporting identical head-gear. They don't even bother to neigh rattily or angrily, for they are the horses which pull delivery wagons. They are the brown horses, grey horses and white horses which pull bread wagons, milk wagons and ice wagons.

These horses stand patiently in the broiling sun, with their bonnets perched jauntily on their gentle heads, their ears protruding from the holes on either side of the crown. Some wear the strictly tailored style—no frills, no fuss. Others being a bit more feminine —maybe they're mares at that—wear fussier hats. The "fuss" might be one huge flower, generally matching the wagon in color. Or it might be a floral band of buttercups, daisies, petunias or pansies. These horses look "stylish" and cool too!

And when the weather is as hot as it is, and shows promise of getting hotter still, the chief aim of Homo Sapiens, too, is to keep as cool as possible—and with the least amount of exertion. But judging from the sweltered, half-cooked appearance of the male species, the almighty male is succumbing to the heat. And while they pant and puff, we—the weaker sex—can view their discomfort in a cool, calm and cottoned way. You bet. While they suffer in suit coats and ties, we can go about sans stockings, sporting up-swept hair-dos and cool summery cotton dresses. Gosh, aren't girls lucky!

It's so cool and comfortable. Once this cool comfort is enjoyed who'd want to simmer in stockings or crepe or rayon dresses? Who'd want hair clinging stickily to their necks?

The summer hair-dos might suggest a throwback to Grandma's days. But only ever so faintly. Huge, high pompadours are out. In their stead, the simple, head-hugging up-dos are in. The most popular and youngest-looking style is the [illegible] braid. With hair worn in this style, you don't even mind being caught in an unexpected downpour because you know it will hold up well in the rain. And have you noticed that a woman doesn't mind how wet her clothes get, but will moan, "Oh, my hair!" Can you blame her? A woman's appearance can be good or bad, depending on the appearance of her hair.

The bare-legged fashion — the result of the wartime stocking situation—seems to be here to stay. Some of us prefer painting our "stockings" on, a feminine whim that prompted one he-man to remark that women are queer creatures. "They spend all summer painting goo on their legs so they'll look as though they're wearing stockings. Then they spend all winter squabbling over stockings that are sheer enough to make them look as though they haven't any stockings on." Men are impossible!

On the other hand, some of us can't be bothered putting on leg paint. You can't cross your legs anyways, you shouldn't cross them. It's paint or no leg paint. Maybe we can't apply it expertly enough. Maybe we're lazy and take the easy way out. Besides, to go bare-legged is to be cool, and that's our chief aim these torrid days. But you still can't beat bona fide stockings for a "complete" dressed-up look. They really put on that finishing touch to your appearance. Only who wants to be dressed up in this heat, I ask you. It has to be something pretty special, n'est-ce pas?

In Response to A.A.N.

By D.N.T.

Far be it for me, a stranger, to intrude upon such learned critics as Peg and A.A.N., but it is a great source of irritation to find music being kicked about so senselessly and needlessly through a misapprehension of the definitions involved. Let this information be the end-all of the squabble.

At the outset, only a very poor comparison can be made between "modern music" and the classics. All that can be said safely is that both forms are music, and that each has innumerable devotees.

Critics of modern music will be the first to admit that most modern (i.e. popular) music are artistically low and even sordid by critical standards. Unfortunately, it is this very stuff the critics condemn that the general public swallows up. The majority likes it, and though no one of good sense encourages it, not much can be done about it.

The fact that the majority favors it, is a powerful factor in the existence of "poor" music, for the desires of the majority are not to be trifled with. To answer the why's of the public taste would be to enter a long discussion of human psychology. It must suffice us to observe that in all fields of art, the majority caters to the "mediocre," a very few cater to the "horrible," and a very few cater to the "excellent." Which field any of us caters to depends on many factors, not the least of which are intellectual capacity and personal taste. If the public likes mediocre stuff and derives pleasure from it, then the existence of such stuff must be deemed necessary.

This catering to the mediocre results from the widespread use of the radio—an innovation which was absent in the days of "hey nonino" and "spring tra-la." Radio creates a demand for new and interesting songs to fill the airways. The quantitative requirement tends to cause a deterioration in the quality of the output. But the public is easily satisfied and the few who object are, after all, quite entitled to turn off the radio.

In this light, the short life of modern songs can hardly be pointed to as objectionable. Modern songs are not written for posterity, and it is only by accident that some survive a little longer than others to be arbitrarily called "immortal" by some deluded music lovers.

If any part of modern music is more sordid than another it is dance music (A.A.N. please note) recognizable by its spiritless, tasteless style, and lack of artistry, played for uncriticizing couples. But no one demands miracles of listening pleasure while dancing, and as long as we do not attribute things to it that such music does not pretend to be, dance music can be tolerated. If modern music be said to fail in thrilling and inspiring the listener, then it can be argued that the classics are horrible to dance to.

So far, the only conclusion that appears is that modern music, like liquor and tobacco, must be tolerated, since so many demand it. And it seems that not much can be said in its behalf outside of its persistent survival. Here, A.A.N. and other "holier-than-thou" critics make all sorts of revealing blunders.

The best in modern music is not found in mere songs. As with the classics, tune, arrangement, and everything else that constitutes a successful composition go together as a unit. The success of the piece, that is, its critical standing, depends on how inspiring the piece sounds to a perceptive listener.

A truly good composition, moreover, has characteristics (outside of its fox-trot rhythm) that are not found in the classics, thus rescuing it from being a mere substitute for the classics. We have a personal element in modern music that is not common in classics. If the solos of the classics are heavenly, then the solos of jazz are earthly and homefelt. On this last point, the best modern music exceeds anything that the classics have to offer. It is necessary to emphasize, however, that we are speaking of the small, insignificant percentage of modern music that will make the critical mark.

Just as the classics do not receive an open welcome, so the best part of modern music—the only redeeming feature in modern music — receive a considerable force of opposition. As a result, the best is hardly ever heard, it being immeasurably rare. It would be almost safe to say that neither Peg nor A.A.N. are familiar with what is strictly good in modern music. Who has ever heard Davenport Blues — Bunny Berigan; Fidgety Feet—George Lewis Octet; Meditation — Coleman Hawkins; St. James Infirmary Blues — Artie Shaw; Relaxin' at the Touro — Muggsy Spanier; Ballin' the Jack — Eddie Condon; Soft Winds—Benny Goodman. This is music, sincere and moving.

From what has been said, the question of which is the better, the best in modern music or the works of the masters, must remain unanswerable. One might just as well ask which is better: Hemingway's "For Whom The Bell Tolls" or Eliot's "Portrait of a Lady"; Butler's "Erewhon" or Ivan Bunin's "Gentleman from San Francisco"; or to break one's egg on the small end or the big end? The conclusion suggests itself that no intelligent classics-versus-swing argument can be maintained.

What is more soothing after a tiring day than Massenet's "Meditation" from Thais or Malotte's "The Lord's Prayer"? Try a foot-bath, A.A.N., or a swig of brandy. To what sordid purpose do you put your music? I listen to my music only when I want to be carried away and inspired.

Ah, music hath charms anyways.

DEAR JCCD . . .

by R.I.

Thank you indeed for the highly valued Christmas parcel from your esteemed organization which arrived yesterday, February 18. Singapore being a few degrees above the equator, the weather wasn't the White Christmas type, but we reflected Christmas originated in Palestine where snow and sleigh-bells have no place. The parcel was most welcome and the Christmas cake consumed with good speed.

It was particularly so in my case as my shaving cream was just squeezing out its last run and my Brylcreem a luxury which I had enjoyed only as far as Karachi. The Christmas stocking was fascinating to say the least, and entailed a good hour of explanation to our boy Houseman, who, I have a suspicion, still does not get the idea. (Perhaps the stocking was intended for some youngster in Europe?) Pennies, a whistle, a strip of Popeye cartoon, etc., etc., brought gleeful cries from our lips and raised our morale one hundred percent while our good friend L.A.C. Kirley reminisced longishly on his sweet and innocent boyhood.

My grateful thanks to Miss XXX who has voted me her favorite soldier. Strangely enough, I noted that Sgt. Suzuki of Toronto was also voted the favorite soldier of Miss XXX. And Sgt. Nogami of Port Arthur to confuse the matter still further. I trust that a great error has occured. How can all of us be Miss XXX's favorite soldier? I am sure there has been some error regarding Sgt. Suzuki and Sgt. Nogami who are nice enough fellows but . . .

Probably the simple solution to the mystery is that XXX was the favorite signing-off of our modest Canadian Nisei-ettes at Christmas '45. Perhaps you can solve this perplexing problem which has been bothering us ever since.

Let me add that morale in Singapore is very high and this state of affairs can be attributed to the very friendly rickshaw boys of this city. Myself and Sgt. Nikaido, being new arrivals, have yet to settle down to things and tend to over-exert badly. But gradually we are becoming acclimatized and should be able to sleep day and night with the best of the local [illegible].

While I have the opportunity, may I request the general public to refrain from referring to Canadian soldiers as "GS." I understand the Yanks are commonly known as GI-(and please don't call us GI's), but why by the sweet odour of Chondli Chowk do people want to imitate the Yanks and call us GS? It's corny. You can put me down as definitely sarcastic about this, and deploring the singular lack of imagination which our Nisei home supporters occasionally display.

To help things along, I might mention that the five Nisei and four hakujin n.c.o.'s who graduated from S-20 last September are known to themselves as the Benjo Lancers. We advise that discretion should be practised in the use of this striking and attractive name because of the connotation attached, and other Canadian ranks may not take too kindly to this epithet.

Thanks again, . . .

Sgt. R.I., Feb. 25, 1946.

Birth

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—A son, Kazutoshi David Allan, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jiro Mochizuki (nee Setsuko Masuda), at Port Arthur General Hospital on May 27. Both mother and son doing well.

Kelowna Wins Semis to Qualify For OK Championship Series

By S.K. and A.K.

KELOWNA, B.C.—The Kelowna Y.J.C.A. baseball team qualified to meet league-leading Summerland Hinodes for the Konwakai Cup, symbolic of Okanagan Valley championship, by defeating Okanagan Center 13-5 in the third and deciding game of the semi-finals played at the Winfield diamond on July 7.

After dropping the first game of the series, Kelowna combined terrific hitting power and steady pitching to take the next two straight games. Mit Koga, who with brother Morio, played most of the season with the Rutland Adanacs of the Southern Okanagan Baseball League, pitched a good game for Kelowna, while his slugging team-mates, Tosh Yamaoka and Jim Kitaura, led the onslaught with three hits apiece.

Okanagan Centre smashed 11 hits off Mit Koga but failure to connect at crucial moments of the game proved disastrous for the lads from the Central Okanagan. Further proof of the thorough beating taken by Centre was the nine errors chalked up against them.

Kelowna's Stan Hashimoto at short-stop was unbeatable, making pick-ups which puts Marty Marion to shame. The biggest threat facing Kelowna throughout the semi-final series was Allan Kobayashi who collected seven hits out of 12 times at bat.

BATTERIES:

Kelowna—Mit Koga; S. Koga and Morio Koga.

Ok. Centre—M. Kobayashi; A. Mende and S. Hikichi.

Umpires—Mits Araki, R. Sakamoto and S. Koyama.

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ROSEBERY EVACUEES DECIDED ON PLANS

ROSEBERY, B.C.—After careful deliberations, the immediate problem of whether to repatriate to Japan or to relocate to eastern Canada is settled for most local Japanese residents.

As the situation stands now, there are ten families and one single man who have expressed desire to repatriate to Japan. On the other hand, 15 families have decided to relocate to Neys, five families to Montreal, three families to Moose Jaw, and three families and one single man to the lumber camps at Tionaga, Ont.

The remaining families, of approximately 30, are undecided as yet. The majority in this group is composed of either elderly couples who find it hard to make outright decisions or families with sick members.

Calf Entered By Japanese Girl Wins First Prize

RAYMOND, Alta.—A calf entered by Minde Hironaka, a Japanese girl of Raymond, in the Lethbridge and District Beef Calf Club sale on July 3 won first prize and sold to the T. Eaton Company for 91 cents a pound. The second prize calf, also entered from Raymond, sold for 34 cents a pound.

Marshall Hironaka's entry placed eleventh in the competition which proved very keen this year.

AID TO RESETTLERS ASKED BY ANGLICANS

SLOCAN CITY, B.C.—The Slocan Anglican Mission is appealing to friends east of the Rockies to share their living accommodation with members of families in interior towns in order to expedite securing of work and living quarters. Such invitations if extended immediately by wire will save many from Hostel, stated the Anglican Mission's message received by The New Canadian.

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Tashme Evacuees Pay Tribute to Social Workers

TASHME, B.C.—At a tea party held here on June 17 under auspices of the Shinwakai, over 300 evacuees in Tashme joined in paying testimonial tributes to Reverend McWilliams, Reverend Gale and other missionary, social and educational workers for the invaluable services rendered during the evacuation and subsequent period of temporary settlement in the evacuation centre.

Mr. K. Nishihara, representing the Tashme evacuees, presented the testimonials in recognition of the work and good-will achieved by the social workers during their residence in Tashme.

Main speakers of the evening were Mr. R. Shirakawa and Reverend McWilliams who replied to Mr. Shirakawa's address. Other speakers were Mr. Sakamoto of the High School Parents' Association and Mrs. Okada representing the Kindergarten's Women's Association. Chairman was Mr. T. Kadonaga.

Personal Notes Across Canada

Marriage

TANAKA—NAGAI

TORONTO, Ont.—Miss Mary Fusayo Nagai, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shoichi Nagai of New Denver, B.C., and Mr. Jack Tanaka of Toronto, were principals of a wedding held here at the Carlton Street United Church on June 25. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. N. Finlay.

Given in marriage by her brother, Harry Nagai, the bride wore a gown of misty white sheer with full-length veil and carried a cascade of deep red roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Attending the bride was Mrs. Hiromi Tanaka of Hamilton. Best man was Tom Okada. Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. T. Maeda and Mr. and Mrs. S. Sakai.

Following a short honeymoon to Niagara Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Tanaka have taken up residence at 217 Robert St., Toronto.

The bride was formerly principal of New Denver Orchard School and Lemon Creek School in Slocan Valley prior to [illegible] Beat and Toron[illegible]

SHIMIZU—SHIMIZU

HAMILTON, Ont.—Miss [illegible]ko Shimizu, [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] Shimizu of [illegible] off, Slocan, and [illegible] let, B.C., was [illegible] with Mr. Kiyomi Shimizu [illegible] 17, at St. John [illegible] Church in Hamilton, Rev. [illegible] Holmes officiating. Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. M. [illegible] The couple is now residing at Neys, Ont.

Engagement

TORONTO, Ont.—Mr. and Mrs. Shigeichi Miyazaki of Toronto have announced the engagement of their third daughter, [illegible] (Thelma), to Mr. Mikio Mori, [illegible] son of Mr. Genjiro Mori. The announcement was made at a party at Canton Chop Suey on June [illegible]. Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. S. Takashima.

DRYDEN, Ont.—The engagement of Miss Hi[illegible] Kita[illegible] Mr. Roy Mamoru Yoshida was announced here on July 5.

OBITUARY

TATSUMI TAKEUCHI

MIDDLECHURCH, Man.—Funeral services were held July [illegible] in Winnipeg for Tatsumi Takeuchi, fifth son of Mr. Yoshi[illegible] Takeuchi, who died at Winnipeg General Hospital on July [illegible]. Reverend Y. [illegible] officiated.

Card of Thanks

I wish to express sincere thanks to my friends in Tashme for the courtesy and [illegible] to me during my stay in the centre and [illegible] relocation.

Mrs. Miyako Terauchi
P.O. Box 254, Lethbridge, [illegible]

Montreal Fellowship's Picnic Ends in Rain; Planning Dance, Trip to "Nowhere" for July

By B.T.

MONTREAL, P.Q.—A slashing gale, drenching rain and choppy waves recently sent a group of Nisei picnickers who were either swimming, rowing or having fun elsewhere, scampering to two by four shacks for shelter. The picnicers were members and friends of the Montreal Nisei Fellowship who had decided to celebrate the first post-war Dominion Day by cycling to Plage Rochen, a little beach and picnic ground located on a small island in the St. Lawrence.

Up to noon-time the outing was held under ideal conditions. Everyone was on his own. Some went in for a refreshing swim, a few spent their time on boats and big motor launches, while those unable to swim contented themselves by stepping into the river to enjoy the esthetic feeling of mud oozing between their toes.

When the gale came, some anxiety was felt for three Niseis who were thought to have been caught in mid-river in a row boat. As it turned out, they had somehow managed to reach the main island safely.

On reaching the mainland after the gale had subsided, the cyclists amused themselves in a little restaurant to await the end of the rain. They spent the time drinking chocolate milk and pop, eating french fried potatoes, feeding nickles into a juke box and dancing. A few innocents were initiated into playing the pinball and slot machines.

All in all, the Montreal Niseis enjoyed their picnic in spite of the adverse weather conditions.

Mid-Summer Dance . . .

The Fellowship Group is sponsoring a midsummer dance at the NDG YMCA on Friday, July 26. The dance will be held in the spacious gym which is noted for its refreshing coolness in the torrid summer heat. With so many new relocees, this will be a grand opportunity to meet new people and renew old acquaintances. The gym will easily accommodate 200 persons.

Trip to No-Where . . .

A trip to No-Where is being staged by the Fellowship Group on July 19. The chartered bus will take the sight-see-ers to Ideal Beach on a one-hour ride. There they will be able to play and dance on one of Canada's largest dance floors.

Odds and Ends . . .

A newly organized dramatic club has been functioning in Montreal under Vic Ogura. He, being Montreal's youngest contributor to the talk of the town . . . A photo of Tiny Eguchi, Hazel Shimotakahara and Roy Morito acting in Mildred Is My Name, a play presented in Nisei Premiere, was published in the United Church Observer . . . Another photo of Miss Margaret Fujiwara, member of the Dramatic Club, appeared in the Herald recently in connection with the drive for second-hand clothes for victims of war in Europe . . . The Fellowship sponsored a weiner roast on St. Helens Island recently. Reverend Shimizu was present at the outing . . . Miss Florence Hird, founder of the Nisei Fellowship Group, was welcomed to Montreal at a recent get-together at Church of All Nations.

Join Canadian Legion

TORONTO, Ont.—Four Niseis were initiated into Branch No. 321 of the Canadian Legion at a regular monthly meeting on July 16.

They were: Sgt. Edgar Iwamoto, Sgt. Masao Ono, Pte. M. D. Uchida and Pte. R. M. Hoita.

Acknowledgement

The generous donations from the following are gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian: Mr. Nobuichi Yamaoka of Montreal, P.Q.; Mrs. Cho Mochizuki of Camp 69, Neys, Ont. on the occasion of her grandson's birth; Mr. Kiyomi Shimizu of Camp 69, Neys, Ont., on the occasion of his recent marriage.

"P.C. 946"

(Continued from page 1)

place in Canada to proceed to any other place in Canada at such time and in such manner as he may prescribe:

(d) make orders, rules or regulations respecting the conduct, activities, or discipline of persons of the Japanese race who were required to leave protected areas and may by order prohibit such persons from engaging in any activities, employment or business in Canada, from moving or travelling anywhere in Canada, from residing in any place in Canada or from associating or communicating with any persons, except subject to a permit issued by or on behalf of the Minister and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him or by any person authorized to act on his behalf under these regulations.

Iron Springs Breaks Card's Winning Streak

By G.H.

IRON SPRINGS, Alta.—On [illegible] 7, Cardinals lost a costly game to the Iron Springs nine by [illegible]. The loss put an end to Cardinals' winning streak and pushed Iron Springs into a [illegible] place with Cards in the [illegible] League.

Iron Springs took the lead in the game with three [illegible] in the first inning [illegible] relinquished. [illegible] Oshiro [illegible] hurler of Iron Springs [illegible] well scattered [illegible] mates collected [illegible] hits off [illegible] Yo Nishimura.

On the field [illegible] played the [illegible] ed to be [illegible] error after [illegible] ments of the [illegible]

Heaviest hitters [illegible] S. Mike of [illegible] Matsumoto of [illegible]

BATTERIES:

Cardinals—[illegible] Hayashi.

Iron Springs—[illegible] Araki.

The first [illegible] Baseball Le[illegible] Following [illegible] and including [illegible]

Teams	GP	W	L
Cardinals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Springs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raymond B[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coaldale Cubs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P.B. Chinooks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P.B. Beavers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raymond E[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coaldale Bus[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]